United Nations E/ICEF/2016/P/L.17

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
5 August 2016
English
Original: English/French/Spanish

For decision

United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
Second regular session 2016
14-16 September 2016
Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Mongolia

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Mongolia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $4,820,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $22,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/13.

16-13613 (E) 080816

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Programme rationale

1. The country programme, 2017-2021, coincides with a time of significant opportunity as Mongolia is projected to continue on a path of sustained growth, buoyed by its tremendous natural resources, despite the persistence of macroeconomic volatility. Guided by its new Sustainable Development Vision 2030, Mongolia continues to have favourable conditions that allow it to translate its economic potential into socioeconomic gains, thanks to a young and dynamic society and a vibrant parliamentary democracy that shows longstanding commitment to children. Considering that approximately one third of the country's population is under age 18, UNICEF is in a unique position to support Mongolia in attaining its development goals by investing in the new generations – children, adolescents and young people – so they can reach and maintain their full potential.

2. Mongolia recently moved back from upper to lower middle-income status, reflecting a contraction of the economy after an earlier expansion, largely due to its extractive industry. The adverse global macroeconomic environment, including a dip in the commodities market, contributed to this recent downturn of the economy. Gross domestic product growth slowed from 7.8 per cent in 2014 to 2.3 per cent in 2015, though it is expected to show higher growth figures again by 2017 (World Bank, 2016). Despite the current downturn, Mongolia has consolidated its policy and legal reforms of recent years through increased investment in basic social services, which have resulted in a better human development index rating. Challenges, however, persist in areas related to political accountability, rule of law and effective decentralization, as well as in the sustained budgetary allocation for child-related services, especially in times of macroeconomic downturn.

3. Mongolia faces unique challenges related to its vast territory, dispersed population and extreme weather conditions. It is the second largest land-locked country in the world and exposed to winter temperatures as low as -40° Celsius. While experiencing rapid urbanization (currently at 66.4 per cent), Mongolia has the lowest population density in the world. A third of its three million strong population leads a semi-nomadic lifestyle, constantly on the move in search of better pastureland for their herds.

4. The combination of rapid modernization and a traditional lifestyle under harsh climatic conditions presents many challenges for children and for the delivery of equitable social services. Nevertheless, Mongolia has made remarkable progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, including a fourfold reduction in under-five mortality rates (U5MR) from 107 (1990) to 25 (2013) per 1,000 live births;[1] a decrease in stunting from 33 per cent in 2000 to 10.8 per cent in 2013; and high net enrolment rates (NER) for primary and secondary education, reaching 99.1 per cent and 96.1 per cent, respectively (Ministry of Education, 2014). The country has also experienced a steady decrease in monetary poverty rates from almost 39 per cent in 2010 to almost 22 per cent in 2014 (World Bank, 2015).

5. Despite this progress, disparities persist based on geographic location, income, gender and disability status. Current levels of inequalities exacerbate the situation of the most disadvantaged, hampering the country's progress and the potential of its new generations, with the risk of reversing the development gains already achieved.

[1] All statistics are from the 2014 social indicators sample survey unless otherwise indicated. This survey is the largest of its kind in Mongolia and is based on a combination of several global survey instruments.

6. Critical child issues with persisting disparities include U5MR, which in the western regions is now almost four times higher than in the capital Ulaanbaatar (40 and 11 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) and is almost four times higher for children in the poorest quintile compared to children in the wealthiest quintile (40 and 13 per 1,000 live births, respectively). Furthermore, U5MR is much higher among boys than among girls (30 and 18 per 1,000 live births). Only 31 per cent of pregnant women in the western regions receive correct quality antenatal care, compared to 84 per cent in Ulaanbaatar. While there is no gender disparity in stunting, it is almost twice as high in rural areas than in urban areas (14.5 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively), and three times higher for children in the poorest quintile compared to those in the wealthiest quintile (17.9 per cent and 5.7 per cent, respectively). At the same time, the rate of overweight and obesity among children under-five is rising, with 11 per cent of children affected, creating a "double burden" of malnutrition. Bottlenecks and barriers to child survival and development are related to uneven access to services and limited provision of essential commodities (especially in remote provinces); relatively weak equity focus in legislation, policies and budget allocation; and the persistence of negative behavioural practices on the demand side.

7. Low use of improved water sources (68 per cent) and sanitation facilities (58 per cent) constitute another child priority, aggravated by geographic, income and gender disparities. Use of improved sanitation facilities is much higher in urban areas (69 per cent) than in rural areas (39 per cent), and use of improved water sources is much higher in urban areas (74 per cent) than in rural areas (59 per cent). Furthermore, while almost all benefit from improved water and sanitation in the wealthiest quintile, in the poorest quintile only 41 per cent use improved water sources and only 20 per cent use improved sanitation facilities. Open defecation is also high in the poorest quintile, at 46 per cent. The most important causes of low access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are related to persisting negative social and cultural practices and beliefs, together with limited quality infrastructure. This is exacerbated by extreme climate, remoteness of populations and overall low prioritization at the policy and budgetary level.

8. Low access to key services for young children is another major issue, with national pre-school attendance among 3 to 5 year olds at only 68 per cent, with even lower attendance in rural areas (57 per cent) and among children from the poorest quintile (35 per cent). While the NER in primary education is very close to 100 per cent with no gender disparity, school attendance among children with disabilities and of minority groups is much lower. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has highlighted the inadequacy of education provided to children with disabilities, especially in rural areas.[2] Bottlenecks are especially related to the physical availability of quality early childhood development and education services, together with quality of teaching and parents' low awareness of the benefits of these services. For primary education, poor access in remote areas, lack of inclusive approaches and quality of curricula, not least for children with disabilities and minority groups, are also areas that require programmatic intervention.

9. Violence against children remains high with 47 per cent of children aged 1 to 14 having experienced violent discipline. Thirty-two per cent of boys and 22 per cent of girls have been subjected to bullying. Children's growing access to Internet includes risks of exposure to cyber-bullying, emotional and sexual abuse, grooming and exploitation. While

[2] Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, concluding observations on the initial report of Mongolia, CRPD/C/MNG/CO/1, 2015.

the number of children in residential care is decreasing, support mechanisms for family reunification as well as procedures for child adoption need to be strengthened. Bottlenecks are especially related to the absence of a comprehensive child protection system with effective detection and referral mechanisms, as well as the persistence of negative cultural attitudes.

10. With a young population, there is growing concern for adolescents' exposure to sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The most recent HIV/STI surveillance survey shows that adolescents comprise 45 per cent of all STI cases, and 25 per cent of women with HIV are between the ages of 15 and 24. Furthermore, the level of knowledge on HIV decreased between 2010 and 2013 from 26 to 21 per cent among males and from 29 to 23 per cent among females.

11. While the above highlights specific areas of concern, the recent multiple overlapping deprivations analysis shows that there are intersecting effects, where roughly one in four children (25.9 per cent) aged 0 to 23 months experiences three deprivations simultaneously: 13.7 per cent of children in this age group are deprived in nutrition, water and sanitation simultaneously, and 24 per cent in nutrition and sanitation. Furthermore, according to the 2014 household socioeconomic survey, children are disproportionally affected by monetary poverty as 29 per cent of children live in poor households, comprising 46 per cent of all those living under the poverty line. Although Mongolia has a long tradition of social protection, its effectiveness and sustainability could be improved through more efficient and effective financing and cross-sectoral integration and coordination.

12. Rapid urbanization has resulted in unplanned settlements and increased air, water and soil pollution. Nearly 60 per cent of Ulaanbaatar's 1.37 million inhabitants live in underserviced areas, as the city's infrastructure grid was originally designed for a much smaller population. Ulaanbaatar is among the ten most polluted cities in the world, with extremely high levels of air pollution during winter months owing to the use of solid fuel for heating and cooking at the household level. Air pollution has a devastating impact on child health, including reduced fetal growth, preterm birth, pneumonia and reduced lung capacity. However, public awareness of these environment challenges, as well as child-specific mitigation measures, are still low.

13. Climate change has had a disproportionate effect on Mongolia, with increasing temperatures and reduced precipitation. Owing to its geographic location and fragile ecosystem, Mongolia is highly vulnerable to climate change and its consequences, including droughts, floods and cyclical *dzuds* – slow onset disasters associated with extreme temperatures that can lead to excessive livestock deaths. These phenomena threaten the well-being of poor herder communities and children in particular.

14. Lessons learned from implementing the Child Friendly Community strategy point to the importance of strengthening the capacity and commitment of central and local authorities to sustain and replicate successful models in health, WASH, and early childhood development (ECD). The need to establish reliable monitoring and evaluation frameworks at the local level to track progress on key child indicators was another lesson learned. The Reach Every District and Soum strategy evaluation highlighted the importance of using bottleneck and barrier analyses systematically; creating inter-minist.rial working mechanisms to manage the convergence of sectoral interventions; and using the UNICEF ability to bring key partners together and mobilize high quality expertise.

15. The Committee on the Rights of the Child in its most recent concluding observations has listed a number of recommendations for Mongolia, including to ensure: (a) the highest standard of health for all children; (b) increased access to safe drinking water and improved hygiene practices; (c) improved nutritional status among children; (d) increased access to preschool education; (e) that children with disabilities may exercise their right to education; (f) strengthened data collection for all children under 18; and (g) strategic budgeting to reduce rural and urban gaps and regional disparities.

Programme priorities and partnerships

16. The overall goal of the country programme is to narrow inequality gaps where child disparities are most prevalent, while making new generations an area of strategic investment as a foundation for the country's human capital and sustainable development. This goal will be achieved through the combined interaction of four outcomes, aimed at narrowing inequality gaps and strengthening the overall policy and normative environment for children.

17. The 2017-2021 country programme will entail the following programme components:

(a) Child survival and development;

(b) Inclusive, healthy and quality learning environments;

(c) Equitable social policies and protective systems; and

(d) Programme effectiveness

18. With an emphasis on equity and investment in the youngest members of society, the country programme will directly contribute to the country's Sustainable Development Vision 2030, and in particular to its goals of sustainable social and green development. In addition, the country programme is harmonized with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2017-2021, and especially to one of its three outcomes aimed at ensuring that "by 2021, the poor and vulnerable population benefit from better social protection and are able to increasingly utilize quality and equitable basic social services, with a special focus on water, sanitation and hygiene". Furthermore, the country programme contributes to 12 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

19. The programme's strong equity focus will target most disadvantaged children and families with little or no access to quality services. Sectoral interventions at the subnational level will converge on one peri-urban district (the largest Bayanzurkh district, which is also an area of UNDAF convergence) and five rural provinces, which will be selected on the basis of the prevalence of critical child issues and persisting inequalities. The focus will be on areas where the programme can add most value and ensure highest operational efficiency, as highlighted by programme reviews and evaluations.

20. The programme will reach the most disadvantaged children through a combination of central and local level interventions. Support to pro-child and pro-equity national social policies and legislation will be instrumental in strengthening child-friendly local governance and quality service delivery at the subnational level. The programme will demonstrate affordable, integrated and effective solutions to tackle inequalities at the local level, while national policy and budget advocacy will ensure replication and sustainability at a larger scale, thus maximizing the catalytic effect of funding. Provision of high quality technical assistance as well as linkages to global knowledge and best practices will be

important strategies to support social and economic policies and legal reforms. This will be supported by generating data and undertaking research, in tandem with continued investment in evaluation and knowledge management.

21. To support local authorities to replicate and sustain successful approaches for service delivery and child-friendly planning, the programme will invest in capacity development as a core strategy, while also assisting in the implementation of behavioural change communication campaigns at both national and subnational levels. In this context, the UNICEF strategic partnership with the country's dynamic media outlets and growing private sector will play a key role, with increased investment in leveraging corporate social responsibility (CSR). Given the exposure of Mongolia to climate change and natural disasters, emergency preparedness and response (EPR) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies will be mainstreamed in all programme components, focusing on preparedness for recurrent *dzuds*, as well as overall emergency preparedness in the clusters where UNICEF has a global leading role.

Child survival and development

22. This programme component aims to ensure that the most disadvantaged children in Mongolia benefit from increased access and utilization of services that promote health and nutrition, including WASH and interventions that mitigate the impact of air pollution on children. The component will specifically address the need for a stronger equity focus on physical access to quality services at sub-national levels by supporting legislation, policies and budget allocation as well as removing demand barriers through improved social and cultural practices and awareness. The programme will strengthen national and local authorities' knowledge and capacity to ensure effectiveness and sustainability of interventions, including EPR and DRR in case of natural disasters.

23. To target prevailing disparities, this component will entail provision of an integrated package of gender-sensitive maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) interventions, which was tested in the previous country programme and will be replicated on a larger geographical scale. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health and Sports, support will be provided to develop new MNCH legislation. UNICEF will also develop user and gender-friendly services for adolescent mental and reproductive health (including STI/HIV prevention), in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

24. UNICEF will partner with local governments, civil society organizations (including those promoting gender equality) and communities to scale up nutrition interventions to address both stunting and overweight problems among disadvantaged children in areas with high prevalence. The programme will strengthen the nutrition surveillance system through an inter-sectoral nutrition governance mechanism (thus also supporting EPR and DRR), while advocating for sustainable budgetary allocations. UNICEF will also advocate for an improved legal environment with effective monitoring and enforcement, and for integrating nutrition modules in medical curricula. Counselling and communication will help to improve children's and caregivers' knowledge, attitudes and behaviour around nutrition.

25. This programme component will also support the provision of more equitable quality water and sanitation services, particularly in peri-urban and remote rural areas, including through a partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). It will use behavioural change communication to make families and children more aware of WASH and environmental risks at both the local and national level. Community-based water safety

plans will help to manage the risks of water contamination, and UNICEF will provide technical assistance to improve WASH financing. The programme will also have a specific focus on addressing the devastating impact of air pollution on child health. In this regard, knowledge generation, support to innovative thinking, and provision of high quality technical assistance will promote inter-ministerial coordination and the adoption of child specific mitigation measures.

Inclusive, healthy and quality learning environments

26. This programme component aims to ensure that the most disadvantaged children in Mongolia benefit from increased access to and utilization of educational services in a healthy, inclusive and quality learning environment. This includes increased access to ECD and pre-school services and improved teaching quality, complemented by work to enhance parents' knowledge, attitudes and practices. Children and adolescents in schools and in out-of-schools settings will benefit from improved life-skills, health, nutrition and sanitation. The programme will also provide support for EPR and DRR through the education sector.

27. With the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science as the coordinating agency, the programme will support education system reform to address inequality gaps – including gender through policy-level analysis, research and advocacy. This will also help to improve planning, budgeting and monitoring. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to develop national tools to assess the quality of education and improve the Education Management Information System (EMIS).

28. In parallel, capacity development at the local level will help to implement decentralized and cross-sectoral ECD services and subsequently influence national standards. Local partnerships will foster awareness among parents and caregivers about this critical period in children's lives, and enhance parents' participation in school management. Locally tested inclusive education models will be replicated so as to increase primary school attendance among the most disadvantaged children (e.g., children with disabilities and from minority groups).

29. This component will promote innovation in implementing life-skills programmes in schools and in out-of-schools settings, targeting adolescents. Knowledge, attitudes and practices around STI/HIV prevention among adolescents will be prioritized. School social workers will have enhanced capacity to address psychosocial issues among students (including violence, bullying and abuse) while partnerships will be explored to develop referral systems in schools.

30. A healthy learning environment is essential for good education outcomes and UNICEF will support local authorities to implement the new norms and requirements for quality WASH in kindergartens, schools and dormitories. This will have a specific focus on sanitation for girls – including menstrual hygiene management – that will be promoted through local education and health authorities. UNICEF will also pursue partnerships to set up school health and environment clubs and hygiene, and promote hand-washing campaigns with the direct participation of adolescents.

Equitable social policies and protective systems

31. This programme component aims to ensure that child-related policies, budgets and systems, including the child protection system, are inclusive, gender and equity focused.

The component will address the need for a better integrated social welfare system for children; for implementation of the newly approved Child Protection Law; for the strengthening of child-friendly local governance; and for the forging of a strategic partnership with the private sector.

32. This component will support national social protection reform around social assistance, while UNICEF, in partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO), ADB and the World Bank, will support cash transfers for disadvantaged children and vulnerable families. UNICEF will strengthen the knowledge and evaluation base of national social protection – demonstrating its impact and sustainability, and suggesting potential areas of improvement for effective child benefits. National monitoring systems for child poverty and child equity will be promoted and built on compelling research findings in order to influence the equity focus of national policies and effective decentralization. High quality technical assistance combined with efforts to connect partners to global best practices through triangular cooperation and international dialogue will be strategies of choice.

33. With the approval of the new Child Protection Law, creating a performing system to deliver services with monitoring and enforcement mechanisms is now a priority. UNICEF and the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection will support capacity development of social welfare and justice sectors at both national and subnational levels. The programme will strengthen capacity for budgeting, monitoring and tracking to ensure that child protection services are adequately financed. Developing information management systems, together with improved local administrative data and analyses, will help to prevent and process cases of violence, exploitation and abuse. UNICEF will maintain its leadership role for child protection in emergencies.

34. Policy advocacy will support further decentralization so as to ensure a child focus within the increased autonomy of local authorities for planning and budgeting. Capacity of local authorities will be strengthened with the intention of increasing spending on equity-focused and integrated social services from decentralized budget sources. In particular – and based on lessons learned – the capacity to collect and utilize child rights data to inform local policies and decisions will be strengthened. Technical assistance will be provided for managing converging multi-sectoral interventions. Child and community participation will be fostered to influence decisions on prioritizing expenditures at the subnational level.

35. An innovative aspect of this country programme will be the engagement with the country's growing private sector, now accounting for 75 per cent of the GDP (World Bank, 2014). UNICEF will form strategic partnerships to influence CSR – especially with the prominent mining industry – to leverage its potential in achieving results for children and replication of successful interventions. Moreover, the programme will help to support children's rights in the workplace, marketplace and community and the implementation of the child rights and business principles.

Programme effectiveness

36. The programme effectiveness component will ensure that the country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards. It will support programme coordination, including inter-ministerial working mechanisms – as guided by lessons learned. It will also support programme planning, monitoring and evaluation. UNICEF will make systematic use of bottleneck and barrier

analyses to direct the programme to benefit the most disadvantaged children. UNICEF will promote and fulfil child rights through public communication and strategic partnerships with a wide array of stakeholders, using evidence-based advocacy and knowledge management.

37. Strategic communication, advocacy and partnerships will be particularly important for the country programme's upstream focus and for reaching an increasingly connected young society. Using digital and traditional media, UNICEF will seek to inspire key decision-makers, opinion leaders, media and the general public to act in the best interest of Mongolian children. New technologies and innovations will reach new partners and audiences, especially youth and millennials.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child survival and development	452	8 250	8 702
Inclusive, healthy and quality learning environments	858	8 862	9 720
Equitable social policies and protective systems	1 821	4 100	5 921
Programme effectiveness	1 689	788	2 477
Total	**4 820**	**22 000**	**26 820**

*Indicative estimates based on the availability of future funding opportunities, donor contributions, private sectors and thematic funds. Estimate excludes emergency funding.

Programme and risk management

38. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

39. The programme will be coordinated through the UNDAF coordination mechanism and will be implemented under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with sectoral ministries and departments at national and subnational levels, as well as with non-governmental partners. The United Nations organizations in Mongolia will continue to share common premises and common services, with security oversight provided by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security.

40. Programme effectiveness will be strengthened by converging efforts to a number of well-defined geographic areas (both urban and rural), selected on the basis of highest prevalence of critical child issues and persisting disparities. This focus will add most value in terms of return of investment in improving child outcomes while also ensuring operational efficiency in the use and monitoring of resources, as highlighted by programme reviews and evaluations.

41. The current macroeconomic downturn and diminishing official development assistance (ODA) constitute important risks towards achieving outcomes for children. Based on the updated resource mobilization strategy, UNICEF will mitigate this risk and ensure budgeted Other Resources through a two-fold approach. It will further expand collaborative relations with donors traditionally close to Mongolia whose contribution has steadily increased in past years, together with widened outreach to new donors and active participation in donor coordination groups in Mongolia. Moreover, UNICEF will strengthen its leveraging role for sustained investment in children through the state budget, in particular by expanding its ongoing partnership with the Ministry of Finance, as well as with international financial institutions and the private sector. Natural disasters and climate-related shocks also constitute important risks. Consequently, EPR and DRR will be mainstreamed in all programme components and coordinated with the UNDAF mechanisms. UNICEF is the cluster lead for nutrition and WASH, and co-lead for education, as well as the sub-cluster lead for child protection. The early warning early action preparedness annual update will enhance emergency preparedness while the application of the harmonized approach to cash transfer (HACT) annual assurance plan will mitigate risks in programme implementation. UNICEF will systematically assess risks and define mitigation measures through the enterprise risk management framework.

Monitoring and evaluation

42. Monitoring and evaluation will be based on the results and resources framework. Monitoring efforts will focus on assessing progress in addressing bottlenecks and barriers at multiple levels (supply, demand, enabling environment), as described in the programme components. The annual reviews and the 2019 mid-term review will inform UNDAF monitoring and reporting and necessary programme adjustments.

43. The Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will include priority research, monitoring and evaluation activities critical for results-based management. UNICEF will conduct four major evaluations: (a) evaluability assessment of the country programme; (b) evaluation of the child protection service provision mechanisms; (c) evaluation of the inclusive education programme; and (d) evaluation of the geographic approach adopted in the country programme.

44. UNICEF will continue to partner with the National Statistics Office, the National Authority for Children and with other relevant national and subnational institutions. This will improve the coverage, quality and equity focus of disaggregated data, as well as strengthen results monitoring, including towards the child-focussed Sustainable Development Goals. The programme will invest in harmonizing statistics on child rights across state bodies (including through sectoral management information systems) to align with international standards, and also engage with line ministries in monitoring the implementation of newly adopted laws. UNICEF will lead the UNDAF monitoring group as part of the UNDAF outcome results group co-chaired by the Government and the United Nations.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Mongolia – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2-4, 6-7, 9, 12-15, 17-21, 23-30, 32, 34-37, 39-40, 42. **National priorities from Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030** 2.2 Sustainable social development (2.4.1 Ensuring social equity through inclusive growth; 2.4.2 An effective, high quality and accessible health care system; and Knowledge-based society and a skilful Mongolia); 2.3 Environmental sustainability (2.3.1 Integrated water resource management; 2.3.2 Coping with climate change); 2.4 Governance for sustainable development. **Sustainable Development Goals:** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: All UNICEF programme outcomes contribute to the three proposed UNDAF outcomes, in particular to Outcome 2: By 2021, the poor and vulnerable population benefit from better social protection and are able to increasingly utilize quality and equitable basic social services, with a special focus on water, sanitation and hygiene. **UNDAF outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:** 1. Percentage of population using improved water sources 2. Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities 3. Primary and secondary education net enrollment rate of children from the poorest quintile 4. Enrollment of children with disabilities in general education schools 5. Percentage of children under 5 years of age from the poorest quintile who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being 6. Percentage of children age 36-59 months from the poorest quintile who are attending an early childhood education programme 7. Public social protection expenditures as percentage of GDP 8. Prevalence of stunting among children under five years old
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s) (from Strategic Plan 2014-2017): All

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UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, the most disadvantaged children in Mongolia benefit from increased access and utilization of services that promote health and nutrition, including water, sanitation, hygiene and interventions that mitigate the impact of air pollution on child survival.	Percentage of children age 0 to five months exclusively breastfed Baseline: 47.1% (2013) Target: 60%	Social indicator sample survey (SISS)/National Statistics Office (NSO)	1.1. Central and decentralized health authorities in targeted areas have improved capacity to roll-out and sustain MNCH, STI/HIV prevention and adolescent mental health services, through established subnational delivery systems. 1.2. Central and decentralized health authorities in targeted areas have improved capacity to legislate, budget, design and deliver quality and equitable nutrition services. 1.3. Central and decentralized health and environment authorities in targeted areas have improved capacity to legislate, budget, design, deliver and coordinate WASH services and interventions to mitigate the impact of air pollution on child survival.	Government: Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism (MEGDT), NSO, Ulaanbaatar City Municipality, Water Service Regulatory Commission, Public Health Institute (PHI), local governments United Nations: World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Other: World Bank (WB); ADB, ING Bank, ARIG Bank of Mongolia, German development agency (GIZ), Swiss Agency for Development and	452	8 250	702
	Children less than one year old receiving measles-containing vaccine at national level Baseline: 86.1% (2013) Target: 89%	SISS/NSO					
	Percentage of deaths among children under five years of age due to pneumonia Baseline: 15% (2015) Target: 12%	MOHS					
	Percentage of adolescents age 15 to 19 tested for HIV (national/girls/boys) Baseline: 13.5%/16.5%/10.4% (2014) Target: 20%, 22%, 18%	MOHS					
	Proportion of the population using an improved source of drinking water in UNICEF target areas Baseline: TBD* (2016) Target: 90%	Survey report UNICEF					
	Proportion of the population having an improved sanitation facility in UNICEF target areas Baseline: TBD* (2016) Target: 80% (*Survey to be done in 2016 to inform baseline)	Survey report UNICEF					
	Number of new national policies and programmes on	Government legal database					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	mitigation of impacts of air pollution on child health Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 2			Cooperation (SDC), Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), media, Mongolian National Broadcasting (MNB), Chamber of Commerce			
2. By 2021, the most disadvantaged children benefit from increased access and utilization of educational services in a healthy, inclusive and quality learning environment.	Attendance rate in early childhood education (national/boys/girls/ poorest quintile) Baseline: 68.2% / 68.1% / 68.2% / 35.8% (2013) Target: 78% / 78% / 78% / 46%	SISS/NSO	2.1. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science's capacity to develop, budget, design and implement equity-focused, gender-sensitive policies, strategies, norms, requirements for early childhood development, primary and adolescent learning is enhanced. 2.2. Decentralized education authorities in target areas have improved capacity to increase access and utilization of quality, inclusive ECD and primary education services. 2.3. Education authorities in target areas have improved capacity to design and implement innovative programmes that can enhance life skills, participation and increase utilisation of STI prevention services.	Government: Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MECS), MOHS, Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ulaanbaatar City Municipality, NSO, local governments United Nations: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), WHO UNFPA, UNDP Other: WB, ADB, SDC, European Union (EU), KOICA,	858	8 862	9 720
	Enrolment rate of children with disabilities in general education schools (national) Baseline: 44% (2010) Target: 70%	Census/NSO					
	Adolescents age 15-19 years having comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS (national: boys/girls) Baseline: 69.5% / 68.6% (2013) Target: 80% / 80%	SISS/NSO					
	Proportion of kindergartens, schools and dormitories in	MECS					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	UNICEF target areas with improved WASH facilities in line with national norms and requirements Baseline 0 (2016) Target: 100%		2.4. Education authorities in targeted areas have increased capacity to implement national norms and requirements for water, sanitation and hygiene in kindergartens, schools and dormitories.	JICA, Save the Children, World Vision, WASH Action of Mongolia, Mongolian Red Cross, The Asia Foundation, Mongolian University of Science and Technology			
3. By 2021, child related national policies, budgets and systems, including the child protection system, are inclusive and equity-focused.	Public social protection expenditures for children as percentage of GDP Baseline: TBD (2016) Target: increase by 2% (*Survey to be done in 2016 to inform baseline)	MPDSP, MOF	3.1. National authorities have increased capacity and evidence to enhance the equity and child focus of the national social protection system. 3.2. Government's capacity to legislate, plan, budget and to provide child protection services has increased to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation at central level and in targeted areas. 3.3. Local authorities in target areas have adopted child-friendly strategies, improved knowledge of the situation of children and enhanced capacity to design and deliver integrated and equitable supply of services. 3.4. The private sector (and in particular extractive industries) has increased capacity and commitment to its responsibility to respect child rights, including implementation of CRBP.	Government: MOF, Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection (MPDSP), NSO, National Authority for Children (NAC), Parliament of Mongolia, Cabinet Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce United Nations: UNFPA, UNDP, ILO Other: WB; ADB, EU, GIZ, SDC, KOICA, JICA, NGOs, ING Bank, ARIG Bank of Mongolia	1 821	4 100	921
	Children 2 to 14 years who experience violent disciplinary practices by an adult member of the household Baseline: 49.3% (2013) Target: 44% (2021)	SISS/NSO					
	Number of companies that incorporate elements of children's rights and business principles (CRBP) Baseline: 0 (2015) Target: 10	UNICEF monitoring					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
4. Country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children.	Number of participatory annual reviews conducted during the programme cycle Baseline: 5 (2016) Target: 5	UNICEF monitoring	4.1. Programme planning and monitoring: UNICEF staff and partners are provided guidance, tools and resources to effectively plan and monitor programmes. 4.2. Communications, advocacy and partnerships: UNICEF staff and partners are provided guidance, tools and resources for effective advocacy and partnerships on child rights issues with stakeholders.	Government: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MECS, NAC, MOF, MPDSP, NSO, Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism, Ulaanbaatar City Municipality, Water Service Regulatory Commission, Chamber of Commerce, PHI, local government Other: NGOs	1 869	788	2 477
Total resources					**4 820**	**22 000**	**26 820**

United Nations E/ICEF/2016/P/L.18

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
5 August 2016
English
Original: English/Frencn/Spanish

For decision

United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
Second regular session 2016
14-16 September 2016
Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Kingdom of Thailand

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for the Kingdom of Thailand is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $4,975,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $50,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/13.

16-13618(E) 050816

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Programme rationale

1. Thailand is finalizing its 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP), 2017-2021, which articulates a clear vision for greater security, prosperity and sustainability. It seeks to foster greater equity within the next five years while preparing for the graduation of Thailand towards a high-income country within the next ten years. Thailand is also in political transition, with a new Charter recently drafted.

2. This has coincided with greater regional integration through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economic Community, and a bolder global development agenda elaborated through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3. Thailand became an upper-middle-income economy in 2011 with sustained strong growth and impressive poverty reduction.

4. Thailand achieved many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) well in advance of the 2015 target date. However, some regions and vulnerable groups, including non-Thai children, have been left behind while regional, wealth and gender disparities persist.[1][2]

5. Poverty has declined substantially over the last 30 years. In 2014, 10.5 per cent of the population was living below the poverty line compared to 67 per cent in 1986. Nevertheless, 13.8 per cent of children aged 0 to 17 (2.1 million) were still living in poverty in 2014, compared to 8.3 per cent for working adults. The north-eastern and southern regions continue to have the highest child poverty rates. Income inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, has fallen in recent years, but remains above 0.45, indicating that the strong economic growth has not been accompanied by substantial reduction in inequities.[3]

6. The country's investment in the provision of basic social services has contributed to reduce the number of infant deaths to levels similar to those of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. More than 97 per cent of the population now has access to clean water and sanitation.[4]

7. Similar to other upper-middle-income countries in the region, Thailand is facing a double burden of malnutrition: one in six children (16.3 per cent) under five is stunted, with higher stunting rates among non-Thai children (24 per cent) and children from the poorest wealth quintiles (23.1 per cent). The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2012 also found that 10.9 per cent of children under five were overweight (6.9 per cent in the 2005-2006 MICS).

8. Investment in the holistic development of young children is acknowledged as a critical contribution to building the country's social capital. Eight per cent of young children in Thailand (10 per cent of boys, 7 per cent of girls) are not developmentally on track (31 per cent for non-Thai) (MICS 2012). There are disparities between different categories of children in access to early childhood development (ECD) services. Only 55 per cent of non-Thai children aged 4 to 5 attend ECD programmes, compared to the

[1] World Bank data, Thailand, 2015.
[2] "Addressing the gaps: Key results from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey", Thailand 2012, released 2014. Hereafter MICS 2012.
[3] International Monetary Fund (IMF), Country Report No. 15/114, 2015.
[4] MICS 2012.

national average of 84 per cent with no significant gender disparities.[5] ECD services are often not holistic and integrated (including health, nutrition, learning and protection) and often fail to meet national quality standards.[6]

9. The critical importance of education within the national and ASEAN development contexts is well recognized. Thailand is currently undergoing education reform to address shortcomings in the education system, notably its failure to adequately provide the skills that young people need in the 21st century. Reforms are required in the areas of curriculum, student assessment and teacher training. The country's participation in the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment has revealed shortcomings in skills attainment for literacy, numeracy, science and crucial core critical thinking.[7] Disparities in access to education and skills attainment are evident in different parts of the country.[8] While there is no gender disparity in primary school attendance, only 75 per cent of boys attend secondary schools, by comparison to 83 per cent of girls.[9] Access to education remains an issue for certain disadvantaged groups (children with disabilities, children from the north-east and south, and migrant children), particularly at the secondary level. Inequity also exists in the quality of education and learning outcomes, particularly with regard to small schools and the language of instruction for ethnic minority groups.

10. The efforts of Thailand to halt and reverse the spread of HIV resulted in its achievement of the MDG 6 target before 2015 and the elimination of mother to child transmission in 2016. While the number of people living with HIV continues to fall, the rate of reduction in new HIV cases has slowed. Thailand is facing concentrated HIV epidemics among young key populations, including men having sex with men, people who inject drugs and non-Thai migrants. Seventy per cent of all sexually transmitted infections occur in people aged 15 to 24. Improved targeting of appropriate HIV treatment and prevention programmes for adolescent key populations is required.

11. As the demographics change with an aging population and a slowing birth rate, there is growing recognition of the importance of investing in the approximately 8.7 million adolescents (13 per cent of the total population). The adolescent birth rate, at 47.9[10] per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19, remains extremely high with significant vulnerabilities for these teenage mothers.

12. Data collected by the hospital-based One Stop Crisis Centres show that reported child violence cases (mostly related to sexual violence against girls) totalled 19,229 in 2013, a 60 per cent increase over 2007. The increase highlights the urgent need to strengthen prevention and response mechanisms.

13. The number of children in conflict with the law increased from 34,276 cases in 2012 to 36,763 in 2013. Some 29 per cent of juvenile crimes were committed by children aged 10 to 15 and 70 per cent by children aged 15 to 18. The majority of children in conflict with the law (93 per cent) are boys.[11]

[5] MICS, 2012.
[6] In 2013, a Department of Health assessment revealed that only 67 per cent of ECD centres met its standards.
[7] OECD reports and independent analyses of results: http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=THA&treshold=10&topic=PI.
[8] OECD, op. cit.
[9] MICS, 2012.
[10] Bureau of Health Promotion and Bureau of Reproductive Health, Thailand, 2016.
[11] Ministry of Justice annual report, 2014.

14. Thailand remains a source, transition point and destination country for human trafficking for both sexual and labour exploitation. Child migrant workers from neighbouring countries are especially vulnerable to trafficking.[12]

15. The enabling environment for child protection still comprises legislative and policy gaps. Problems in enforcing child protection related laws are compounded by fragmented budgets and by a lack of coordination and accountability among relevant actors, thus affecting service delivery. Professionalized social work practice remains limited.[13] More than 5,000 children (55 per cent of boys, 45 per cent of girls) live in government residential care.[14]

16. The situation of children in the far South is unique regarding development and social cohesion challenges. These children have some of the highest poverty rates and lowest educational achievements in the country, largely linked to the ongoing conflict in the region. At least 5,000 children have been orphaned as a result of such violence over 2004-2014.[15]

17. Thailand has progressed towards a comprehensive universal social protection system. Universal free basic education, social pensions, health coverage, a disability grant and a grant for HIV-positive persons are widely acknowledged successes. However, some groups such as non-Thai migrants and children from poor families have limited or no access to these schemes. In 2015, as a result of UNICEF advocacy, Thailand adopted the child support grant for infants aged 0 to 1 from poor households as a first step to bridging the coverage gap.

18. Thailand remains vulnerable to natural hazards. The effects of climate change have elevated the risk of natural and human-induced disasters, threatening economic development and livelihoods. Nevertheless, national capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies has increased in recent years, with most natural disasters requiring no external support.

19. Active involvement by Thailand in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development discussions indicated strong recognition for the role of data in monitoring progress. Thailand also acknowledged the need for higher investment in the use of disaggregated data at the subnational level to monitor advances.

20. There are further challenges to the enabling environment, such as the inclusion of all children in national plans, budgets and policies, the use of evidence for monitoring and adjusting policies for children, and evaluation for decision-making purposes. At an aggregate level, spending on education and health has been significant. However, allocations for social protection remain a challenge, with 91 per cent dedicated to the old age allowance.

[12] United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2014.

[13] Evaluation of the UNICEF Child Protection Monitoring and Response System (CPMRS) in Thailand, Volume III – Child Protection System Context, 2013: http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Thai_UNICEF_CPMRS_-_Volume_III_-_CP_System_Context_-_final_-_May_2013.pdf.

[14] Thammasat University, School of Global Studies, Review of the Alternative Care in Thailand: Policy to Implementation with Special Focus on Children Affected by HIV/AIDS (CABA), Thailand, 2015.

[15] Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), 2014.

21. The business sector plays an important role in Thailand. However, regulatory frameworks and capacity building are necessary to enable businesses to assess and report their impact on children and adopt child-friendly practices.

22. Thailand's traditional and online media environment is vibrant. Approximately 34.9 per cent of the population six years and older are Internet users, with 72 per cent of users under age 35. This provides new opportunities for children and young people's participation. It also requires knowledge and skills to allow them to take full advantage of these opportunities safely.

23. Thailand is the second largest economy in South East Asia (after Indonesia) and has the 20th largest population in the world. Thanks to the generosity of its citizens, UNICEF is among leading development-focused fundraising organizations in Thailand. The previous country programme was fully funded by funds raised locally, while contributing to UNICEF regular resources. That trend underlines significant opportunities for increased mobilization of private sector resources in the future.

24. Lessons learned from the previous country programme, confirmed by the mid-term review and consultations with partners, emphasize the need to holistically address children's development following a life cycle approach, addressing social norms and parental practices, with greater focus on the most disadvantaged children. The ability of UNICEF to access high-level policy-makers and convene broad partnerships will continue to be key programmatic principles. Evidence generation, research and scaling-up of effective and innovative working models to inform social policy decision-making will be essential for the new country programme.

25. The country programme's success will depend on the capacity of UNICEF to identify strategic interventions appropriate to the fluid political and economic situation that will leverage positive change for children in Thailand. It will also be determined by the capacity of UNICEF to prioritize interventions based on its comparative advantages, specifically its convening power, trusted partnerships and global expertise.

Programme priorities and partnerships

26. Equity, including gender equality, is at the core of the country programme. Consistent with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, the overall goal of the country programme is to contribute to national efforts to enable all children in Thailand, especially the most disadvantaged and excluded, to have their rights progressively fulfilled and to develop to their full potential in an inclusive and protective society, which is respectful of their voice. As such, the country programme will contribute to the vision of the Government enshrined in the 12th NESDP and the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF), 2017-2021.

27. The country programme will employ a mix of strategies, including: *Policy dialogue and advocacy* to strengthen legislative frameworks and policies and leverage resources for the delivery of results for children; *Capacity development* for policy and law implementation, delivery of quality services and creation of demand for services; *Evidence generation* to ensure that evidence is used to improve policies, programmes and accountability, leveraging research capacities in national academia; and *Innovation and communication for development* to complement the other strategies and enhance social accountability for children's rights.

28. Taking into account the SDGs and the national development plan, UNICEF will prioritize support to monitoring systems to ensure the systematic collection and use of disaggregated data, with an emphasis on the most disadvantaged children and adolescents.

29. The country's role in ASEAN and its position as an important global and regional development partner present increased opportunities for South-South cooperation.

30. UNICEF will also add its voice and capacity to complement interventions of other partners leading in climate change, gender equality, refugees, migrants and trafficking.

31. In order to leverage results for children, UNICEF will strengthen existing partnerships with the private sector within the framework of the Child Rights and Business Principles, and with individual donors and corporate partners. Partnerships with traditional and online media will play a critical role in supporting programme advocacy. Social media and innovative digital platforms will provide children and adolescents opportunities to express their concerns and ideas.

32. UNICEF will embrace opportunities to support gender equality in line with the Gender Action Plan, 2014-2017. The 2012 concluding observations of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child provide important reminders of the child rights violations that deserve special attention.

33. The country programme will comprise four components covering seven outcomes: (a) child and adolescent development and participation; (b) child protection; (c) inclusive social policy and child-sensitive social protection; and (d) programme effectiveness. Disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response will be mainstreamed into the programme components, taking into account the high capacities of the Government in these areas.

Programme component 1. Child and adolescent development and participation

34. This component aims to address gaps in the enabling environment, including social norms, the quality of services and the demand for services for the full development of the child following a life cycle approach from early childhood to adolescence. The participation of children and adolescents as actors and rights-holders will be central. This programme component consists of three outcomes: early childhood development, education, and adolescent development and participation.

Early childhood development

35. The ECD outcome aims for all children aged 0-5 to be progressively cared for through quality ECD services and protective and nurturing family environments. UNICEF will work with policy-makers through the national ECD Committee and directly with line ministries to foster coordinated, holistic ECD strategies and budgets that enhance development for all young children in Thailand.

36. UNICEF will continue to play a convening role for ECD and support the implementation and monitoring of the national ECD plan across ministries. It will provide technical support to develop nutrition guidelines and practices for ECD services.

37. UNICEF will support the capacity development of service providers in equity targeted ECD centres and pre-school settings to model quality care and development for children

based on national early learning and development standards. UNICEF will also advocate with national counterparts for the adoption of these standards and the scaling-up of approaches used in UNICEF-supported ECD demonstration centres.

38. UNICEF will help to strengthen parenting programmes within the health system and through ECD centres. It will help to build the skills of ECD professionals so they can better counsel parents, including fathers, on practices that support the physical, cognitive, social-emotional and creative development and protection of their children. Specific efforts will focus on nutrition to address low exclusive breastfeeding rates, high stunting rates and the growing incidence of overweight children.

Education

39. The education outcome focuses on supporting the Government to achieve quality education for all children in Thailand, including the most disadvantaged children. UNICEF will work with education stakeholders in developing policies, strategies and budgets that are more equity-focused and evidence-grounded in areas such as quality of teaching and learning in small schools, migrant children education, gender, language in education, sexuality and life-skills education to support improved learning outcomes and skills for all children.

40. School-based violence, bullying and corporal punishment have been documented as detrimental to the well-being of children, with a large impact on school attendance and learning outcomes. UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Education to ensure that education personnel are skilled to provide gender-sensitive protective learning environments.

41. UNICEF will address social norms and societal attitudes that act as barriers to the inclusion of disadvantaged children, including children with disabilities and migrant children. UNICEF will work with parents, teachers and local education authorities to bring positive change for inclusion and equity in schools.

Adolescent development and participation

42. The adolescent development and participation outcome will focus mainly on improving adolescent health and well-being, protecting adolescents from harmful practices, including gender-based violence, HIV risk behaviours and early pregnancy, and increasing their participation, including in the design of adolescent-friendly policies and programmes.

43. At the policy level, UNICEF will advocate for increased investments needed to strengthen national capacities to create and implement adolescent-sensitive programmes. These efforts will be supported by the more active participation of adolescents themselves, within the national planning process, in particular through the National Child and Youth Council.

44. UNICEF will also support the provision of gender-sensitive adolescent-friendly services through the development of capacity-building programmes for care providers, and will facilitate joint monitoring and data management to support integrated implementation of these services.

45. Communication for development will be used to empower adolescents with skills and knowledge to prevent HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, non-communicable

diseases and early pregnancy. These efforts will also aim to address gender disparities and reach adolescents of varied sexual orientations.

46. Participation by adolescents in key forums will contribute to changes in attitudes, practices and social norms relating to respect for children, their opinions and their rights. This will build the capacity of independent youth organizations, National Child and Youth Council members and students to drive positive change.

47. Tools for participation in digital platforms will be further developed to include the establishment of the online tool for child rights, U-Report, in Thailand. UNICEF will partner with the private sector and young people themselves on participation, digital citizenship and online safety.

Programme component 2: Child protection

48. The child protection outcome will focus on strengthening the child protection system to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation. It builds on efforts for law reform and enforcement of laws on all forms of violence against children by police, public prosecutors and judges through institutional capacity building and better coordination. The outcome hinges on improved prevention and response services at subnational levels, including the far south; and the promotion of positive behaviours related to violence against children and increased demand for protection services.

49. UNICEF technical assistance will aim to: (a) generate gender-disaggregated evidence to inform advocacy; (b) promote legislative and policy reform to align with global commitments, including the commitment of Thailand to ban corporal punishment as a result of the 2016 Universal Periodic Review; (c) develop capacities of child protection professionals; (d) track budgets for enhanced implementation of child protection; and (e) strengthen the information management system for improved planning. On refugees, child labour, exploitation and trafficking, UNICEF will complement leading partners' advocacy and interventions.

50. UNICEF will support the capacity development of stakeholders and frontline workers, for better enforcement of child protection-related laws and policies, in particular professionals from social, health, education and justice sectors.

51. UNICEF will tackle persistent attitudes and practices that perpetuate violence against girls and boys by modelling positive parenting and positive discipline through behaviour and social change communication approaches.

52. The programme will aim to bring cutting-edge global expertise to Thailand while supporting national efforts to share its expertise in the region.

Programme component 3: Inclusive social policy and child-sensitive social protection

53. The inclusive social policy outcome will focus on addressing key bottlenecks in the enabling environment, and in the quality and supply of services. It will involve increasing capacities of key social ministry planning departments to use evidence in planning, budgeting, implementing and evaluating national policies for children in an equity-focused and results-based manner. Government capacity will be strengthened to mainstream the SDGs into national policies and plans.

54. The focus will be on generating disaggregated data for increased public transparency, accountability and financial management that will promote public awareness of gaps in the fulfilment of children's rights and catalyse Government action.

55. The child-sensitive social protection outcome will aim to strengthen the social protection system to reduce the poverty gap, and address major aspects of young children's well-being. The programme will support the costing of child-sensitive social protection models, identification of fiscal space/budget sources, and formulation of universal child-sensitive social protection policies. Strategic partnerships will be bolstered with civil society, including academia, for evidence generation and policy advice.

56. UNICEF will build the capacity of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and other line ministries to effectively design, implement and monitor existing cash transfer schemes to cover all children.

57. Other programme components will benefit from integration with social policy through data and budget analysis for key sectoral plans and policies for children in Thailand.

Programme component 4: Programme effectiveness

58. The programme effectiveness outcome aims for effective planning, coordination and results-based management. It covers cross-sectoral support to all programme components and comprises programme coordination, communication and advocacy, child rights and business principles, and cross-sectoral support.

59. *Programme coordination* will support efficient and effective programming, providing guidance, tools and resources to UNICEF staff and partners to design and manage programmes, along with planning, monitoring and evaluation of country programme results.

60. *Communication and advocacy* will lead on external communication, public advocacy, advocacy partnerships and social change communication to accelerate results across the programme. Evidence and innovative approaches will be used to raise awareness of child rights and inequities, mobilize public support for policy change using media and digital platforms, encourage positive social norms and support private sector fundraising, while promoting a credible brand.

61. The *Enhanced Engagement and Partnerships for Child Rights* initiative will increase private sector knowledge of the impact of business on child rights and strengthen the capacity of business to support child rights, with a particular focus on sectors that employ migrant workers, as well as the tourism industry.

62. *Cross-sectoral support.* The new country programme identifies support for cross-sectoral linkages as an explicit implementation strategy. UNICEF will emphasize learning from partnerships and programmes that support integrated programming for children at different life cycle stages, promote gender equality and address inter-sectoral issues.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child and adolescent development and participation	1 500	27 200	28 790
Child protection	1 500	8 795	10 295
Social policy and social protection	1 500	6 695	8 195
Programme effectiveness	475	7 310	7 785
Total	**4 975**	**50 000**	**54 975**

Programme and risk management

63. The main coordinating body providing strategic direction for government cooperation with the United Nations and implementation of the country programme is the Department of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Programme components and outcomes will be managed with relevant ministries, governmental agencies and inter-sectoral coordinating bodies in collaboration with parastatal institutions, civil society organizations and academia.

64. The main potential threats to country programme implementation include the possibility of an unstable or sensitive political situation, wherein government counterparts face constraints in working with UNICEF to achieve results; competing priorities arising as a result of a shift in government focus; an increase in the intensity and frequency of natural disasters owing to climate change, exceeding existing response and resilience capacities; and a social and political environment non-conducive to positive participation by young people and other stakeholders. As a mitigation strategy, UNICEF will strengthen communication and evidence-based advocacy with all stakeholders. UNICEF and partners will support the Government in risk-informed programming and regularly assess and monitor disaster risks. Programme implementation risks related to fund transfers and activity implementation will be monitored through regular updates of risk management tools, performance reviews of office management targets and standards, and the principles of the harmonized approach to cash transfers.

65. The new programme expands the focus on cross-sectoriality and partnerships. Internally, UNICEF will continue to use the collaborative results team approach as most outcomes/outputs are cross-sectoral. The convening role of UNICEF to bring together partners for children and act as a catalyst is seen as an asset, as is the level of trust with the Government and partners. Furthermore, at the subnational level, UNICEF continues its focus on quality and access of services, rather than an area-based approach, which allows for an agile response without 'geographic focus' restrictions.

66. UNICEF will monitor results through annual management plans, section work plans and internal and peer reviews with implementing partners to assess key strategic, programmatic, operational and financial risks, and to define risk control and mitigation measures. UNICEF will continue to monitor the effectiveness of governance and

management systems, stewardship of financial resources and management of human resources.

67. Private sector fundraising will serve as the major source of financial resources for the country programme, supplemented by UNICEF core resources and the UNITAID[16] grant earmarked for the pre-exposure prophylaxis project.

68. The major risk to achieving the country programme results for children is at a strategic level in relation to macroeconomic stability and the value of the local currency, which could impact government prioritization of child rights and targets for local private sector fundraising. The risk to fundraising is mitigated through the high proportion of income from long-term individual donors who have proven resilient in multiple countries during recent years of economic turmoil, and the development of a strategy to increasingly diversify income.

69. This CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

70. Progress towards planned results will be monitored using indicators contained in the results and resources framework (see annex). At outcome level, indicators will be monitored through national data systems in order to reduce the data collection and reporting burden. Progress will be monitored at all levels of the results chain, with particular focus on reducing barriers and bottlenecks. The principles of the Monitoring Results for Equity System will be mainstreamed and UNICEF will strengthen the capacity of the Government and the National Statistical Office to systematically track progress of the most vulnerable groups.

71. UNICEF will work with other United Nations organizations to further strengthen government capacities to track SDG indicators. For this purpose, national data collection systems will be reviewed with a particular focus on data for children in order to align with reporting requirements for SDG indicators.

72. In coordination with the Government, UNICEF will conduct mid and end-term country programme reviews to determine programme progress and ultimately impact. An agile management approach will facilitate real-time strategic shifts that keep pace with the evolving programme environment.

73. A minimum of one evaluation per year will be conducted to support learning and accountability for results. Along with strategic programmatic and strategy evaluations, UNICEF will support country-led policy evaluations, notably the National Child and Youth Development Plan. Wherever possible, evaluations will be conducted jointly with the Government and involve national evaluators. Necessary surveys, studies and research will be prioritized to provide more in-depth analysis on key issues.

[16] UNITAID is engaged in finding new ways to prevent, treat and diagnose HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria more quickly, more cheaply and more effectively.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Thailand – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child: 4, 6-7, 12, 19, 23-24, 26-30, 34, 37, 39-40, 42

National NESDP strategies: 1. Human capital development strategy; 2. Strategy on reduction of inequality and promotion of justice; 6. Strategy on enhancing efficiency and good governance

SDG goals: 1,2,3,4,11,16,17

UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: By 2021, Thailand will be an inclusive and equitable middle-income country that leaves no one behind. (Indicators to be finalized by end-2016)

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): Education, Child protection, Social inclusion

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, children between the ages 0 to 5 years are progressively cared for through quality ECD services and in protective and nurturing family environments.	Attendance rate in early childhood education, total and disaggregated by gender, poorest quintile, urban/rural, age, Thai and non-Thai Baseline: 84% (all) 55% (non-Thai) (2012) Target: 90% (all) 60% (non-Thai)	MICS	ECD policy-makers have enhanced understanding of holistic child development, and capacity to implement integrated inclusive ECD programme. ECD professionals have strengthened capacity to support holistic development of young children. Parents and families have enhanced knowledge and skills on care and development of young children.	Government: MSDHS Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) Ministry of Education (MOE) OBEC, DLA BMA National ECD Committee Civil society organizations (CSOs)		7 200	7 200
	Percentage of children aged 36 to 59 months who are on track in literacy-numeracy development, total and disaggregated (as relevant) by gender, poorest quintile and urban/rural. Baseline: 63.3 (MICS 4)	Desk review of ECD centre assessment reports by Office of the Basic Education Commission (OBEC), Department of					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Target: 68%	Local Authorities (DLA), Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)					
2. By 2021, all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	Percentage of public schools that have included life skills education in their school plans Baseline: 0% (2014) Target: 30%	Assessment of school plans	Basic education system has increased capacity to develop equity focused quality education strategies. Schools have increased capacity to provide protective and inclusive school environments. Parents and caregivers have increased understanding of inclusive and equitable education.	Government: MOE OBEC United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		6 295	6 295
3. By 2021, all adolescents, especially the disadvantaged, increasingly practice key behaviours for healthy development and participate in decision-making at all levels to accelerate the realization of their rights.	Percentage of hospitals under the Office of the Permanent Secretary that have passed the evaluation criteria, received hospital certification and are able to sustain the quality of services according to standards to provide comprehensive health services that are friendly to adolescents and youth Baseline: 69.25% (year 2015) Target: 80% by 2021	MOPH data system	Selected government agencies include adolescents in decision-making for adolescent-sensitive policies, strategies and plans. Professionals working with adolescents have increased knowledge, skills and tools to provide health-promoting services. Adolescents have increased knowledge of healthy development and available services. Adolescents are increasingly aware of their rights to participation.	Government: MOPH National Child and Youth Councils MSDHS CSOs: media; youth groups and networks United Nations Population Fund	1 500	13 705	15 205
	Percentage of 11th grade high school and vocational school students who consistently use condoms Disaggregated by male and female	Behaviour sentinel surveillance survey (MOPH)					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Baseline: available end 2016 Target: 5% increase from baseline						
	Annual rate of adolescent who give birth per 1,000 adolescent girls disaggregated by age (10 to 14, 15 to 19) Baseline: 2 (10 to 14) (2013), 48 (15 to 19) (2014) Target: reduction by at least 10%	MOPH data system					
	Percentage of decision-makers who believe that currently in Thailand adolescent participation is commonly practised and their voices are being considered Baseline: TBC KAP Survey 2016 Target: TBC after KAP Survey	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey					
4. By 2021, boys and girls in Thailand are increasingly protected from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.	Percentage of girls aged 15to 17 who have ever experienced sexual violence in selected areas Baseline: TBD (2016) Target: decrease by at least 10% from baseline	Desk review of representative sample of case management reports	Policy-makers have increased ability to legislate, plan and budget for child protection. Legal and social services at provincial level have increased institutional capacity to protect children. Frontline workers at sub-district level have increased capacity to identify, prevent and refer child protection cases to appropriate professional services. Families have increased awareness	Government: MSDHS Ministry of Justice (MOJ) MOPH Bureau of Budget, National and provincial child protection committees Royal Thai Police, Office of Attorney General Office of Juvenile and Family Courts Sub-committee on	1 500	8 795	10 295
	Percentage of children (girls and boys) aged 1 to 17 who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month B: MICS V (underway) T: 10 per cent decrease from baseline	MICS					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
			of the risks and consequences of violence against children and existing services.	Law Reform CSOs			
5. By 2021, increased inclusiveness and equity for children in national plans and policies, guided by improved budget, knowledge and data.	Percentage of agreed Sustainable Development Goal indicators relevant to children for which Thailand collects data that is disaggregated by all five dimensions (region, province, sex, age, geographic location) Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDB) plan, Sustainable Development Goal reports	Planning departments of key social ministries have increased capacity to use evidence for national plans and policies for children. Integration of national data and information system is improved. National evaluation capacity is improved.	Government: MSDHS National Committee on ECD Bureau of Budget Civil Society Academia	1 500	4 295	5 795
6. By 2021, children in Thailand, including poor and disadvantaged, benefit progressively from an increasingly effective child-sensitive social protection system.	Percentage of targeted children (boys and girls) who benefit from cash transfers Child Support Grant: (denominator: children aged 0 to 1 from poor and near poor families) Baseline: 50% (end January, 2016).[1] Target: 80% Disability grant (denominator children under 18 with disability) Baseline: 36% Target: 50%		Government has strengthened capacity to make data-informed decisions for inclusive social protection policies. MSDHS has enhanced capacity to implement and monitor the provision of child-sensitive social protection for children.	Government: NESDB MSDHS Bureau of Budget CSOs		2 400	2 400

[1] The baseline for the uptake uses as a denominator the projected number of children, aged 0 to 1, from poor and near poor families in Thailand, proposed by the NESDB and may be adjusted after the first year of implementation of the child support grant.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
7. Country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children.	Percentage of people that associate UNICEF with the key attribute: "Works effectively and gets things done" Baseline: TBC based on Brand Barometer Survey 2016 Target: Increase of at least 5% from baseline	UNICEF media monitoring	In addition to standard outputs, UNICEF voice, reach and public engagement progressively increase, and brand perceptions are strengthened Key partners, stakeholders and corporate sector have increased capacity to advocate for the realization of child rights		475	7 310	7 785
	Percentage of compliance with the harmonized approach to cash transfers assurance plan Baseline: 100% (2015) Target: 100%	UNICEF monitoring					
Total resources					**4 975**	**50 000**	**54 975**

United Nations E/ICEF/2016/P/L.19

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
5 August 2016
English
Original: English/French/Spanish

For decision

United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
Second regular session 2016
14-16 September 2016
Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Viet Nam

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Viet Nam is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $22,110,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $50,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/13.

16-13620(E) 050816

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Programme rationale

1. Viet Nam is a lower middle-income country that has made rapid progress towards economic prosperity and human development.[1] Poverty rates declined from 58 per cent in 1993 to 10 per cent in 2014.[2] Viet Nam has achieved three of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and made notable progress towards five others.[3]

2. Despite these achievements, Viet Nam is at a critical juncture. Serious challenges include: an unfinished MDG agenda, widening social inequality,[4] and persistent disparities by ethnicity, gender and locality. With state-funded social assistance limited to the poorest, a majority of the population, especially low and lower-middle income groups, are without social protection.

3. About one in five children, or approximately 5.5 million children, experience at least two deprivations in education, health, nutrition, shelter, water and sanitation, or social inclusion.[5] Climate vulnerability affects over 74 per cent of the population, especially the poor who lack resilience to shocks,[6] while urbanization has increased the vulnerabilities of migrant families who have limited access to social services.

4. The under-five child mortality rate is 20 per 1,000 live births, down from 36 in 1990, with a majority of under-five deaths occurring during the first year (82 per cent) and during the first month (61 per cent).[7] However, the rate among ethnic minorities is 53 per 1,000 live births.[8] Stunting still affects one in four children under the age of five,[9] with rates as high as one in three in disadvantaged regions.[10] An estimated 13 per cent of children under-five and 35 per cent of breastfeeding women have vitamin A deficiency. This situation is

[1] Since the Doi Moi reforms (Doi Moi is the name given to the economic reforms initiated in Viet Nam in 1986), per capita income has quadrupled to $1,908 (http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/vietnam/overview). The country's human development index value was 0.66 in 2014, which placed it in the medium development category.

[2] UNDP and the Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS), "Viet Nam national human development report on inclusive growth", 2015.

[3] Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, "Country report: fifteen years achieving the Viet Nam MDGs", 2015. Goals achieved are: MDG 1, 2 and 3 with notable progress towards MDGs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. It is also noted that Viet Nam is one of three countries in the region considered on-track to meet the MDG stunting target (International Food Policy Research Institute, *Global Nutrition Report 2015: Actions and Accountability to Advance Nutrition and Sustainable Development*, Washington, D.C., 2015).

[4] Ibid. The Gini coefficient rose modestly from 0.33 in 1993 to 0.356 in 2015.

[5] The General Statistics Office (GSO) and UNICEF, Multi-dimensional child poverty in Viet Nam using data from the Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2014. Ethnicity, language, socioeconomic and geographic location are major determinants of deprivation. Higher incidences of child poverty were found among ethnic minorities (52.4 per cent) and in rural areas (26.6 per cent).

[6] UNDP and VASS (2015), "Viet Nam national human development report on inclusive growth", 2015. Viet Nam is the sixth most affected country from extreme weather events such as typhoons and flooding. Economic losses are estimated at 0.91 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) per annum.

[7] According to GSO and UNICEF, Viet Nam: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2014, the infant mortality rate is 16.2 per 1,000 live births and neo-natal mortality is 12 per 1,000 live births.

[8] GSO and UNICEF, Viet Nam: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2014.

[9] National Institute of Nutrition, "Statistics of malnutrition among children under five", 2014.

[10] Central highlands, northern mountains, and south-central coastal regions have under-five stunting rates of 34.9 per cent, 30.7 per cent and 28.1 per cent, respectively (Source: National Institute of Nutrition, nutrition profile 2014).

partly explained by poor infant and young child feeding practices, poor sanitation and hygiene, and unsafe drinking water.[11]

5. While national school completion rates have reached high levels,[12] children with disabilities, ethnic minority children, and children of migrant families have lower completion rates and higher drop-out rates. There are 1.3 million children with disabilities and only about one in 10 attend secondary school.[13]

6. The major gap in supporting the cognitive and emotional development of boys and girls in Viet Nam is found in the zero to four age group. Approximately 77 per cent of kindergarten-age children and 13 per cent of pre-primary school age children do not attend any formal pre-learning programme.[14] Disparities in learning outcomes between the *Kinh* majority and the ethnic minorities are mainly attributed to a lack of school readiness.[15]

7. More than two in three children aged one to 14 years experience violent discipline, 16 per cent of children aged five to 17 years are involved in household chores and economic activities that constitute child labour, and 8 per cent are working under hazardous conditions.[16] There are over 170,000 children without parental care, many destitute or abandoned.[17]

8. Despite impressive gains for gender equality,[18] there remain concerns.[19] Between 2011 and 2014, early marriage among women aged 15 to 19 years increased from 8 to 10 per cent,[20] with 29.5 per cent among ethnic minority women. The adolescent birth rate is

[11] GSO and UNICEF, "Viet Nam national human development report on inclusive growth", 2014. Only one in four infants are exclusively breastfed, half of children under-two have access to a minimum acceptable diet, and one in five households do not have access to improved sanitation facilities, with variations in coverage between urban and rural areas, at 22 and 6 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile 8 per cent of the population or over seven million people, including 800,000 children under age five, consume water from unimproved sources.

[12] School completion rates at the national level are 96 per cent for primary school and 90 per cent for lower secondary school, respectively (source: Ministry of Education and Training (MOET)).

[13] MOET and UNICEF, "Out-of-school Children in Viet Nam: A country study, 2013". At the lower secondary level, large disparities emerge with only 66 per cent of children from the poorest income quintile and only 70 per cent of ethnic minorities completing school. Of the estimated 12 per cent of school-age children not in school, 83 per cent were children with disabilities and 16 per cent were migrants. Among ethnic minority communities, over one in three school-age children are not in school.

[14] According to MOET, as of July 2014, there were 3,494,766 young children from three to 36 months old in Viet Nam, and only 817,378 of them (23 per cent) attended nursery school or kindergarten. There were 4,376,488 children of pre-primary school age (three to six years old), and 3,810,238 of them (87 per cent) were officially enrolled in school. 1,487,410 five year olds attended pre-primary school, and 1,399,852 (95 per cent) had access to a full-day schooling.

[15] GSO and UNICEF, 2013, Ibid. Contributing factors are stunting, language differences, and lack of access to quality early childhood education (CEC) services in remote and underserved areas.

[16] GSO and UNICEF, 2014, Ibid.

[17] According to the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), 2015, barriers for effective social protection of children are: (a) low levels of awareness about essential child-care practices, especially in remote communities; (b) harmful social norms; and (c) lack of an inclusive social protection system, including alternative or foster care options.

[18] Viet Nam ranks relatively high on gender equality (number 60 among 188 countries in the 2014 gender equality index) with minimal gender differences in educational attainment for girls and boys.

[19] The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discriminantion against Women: the committee's concluding observations in the combined 7th and 8th CEDAW periodic reports for Viet Nam.

[20] GSO and UNICEF, 2014, Ibid.

45 nationally and much higher among ethnic minority girls.[21] Over half of women report physical, sexual or emotional abuse at home.[22]

9. The legal and policy environment affecting children is shaped by: (a) the new child law; (b) the five-year and annual socioeconomic development plans (SEDP); and (c) national target programmes (NTPs). Decentralization is accelerating. Half of general expenditures and three quarters of capital expenditures occur at the subnational level. This provides a growing fiscal space to close equity gaps for children.[23]

10. As a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council, the Government is keen to align the national legislation with international standards.[24] Two consolidated NTPs for rural development and sustainable poverty reduction and the Government's shift from a monetary to a multi-dimensional system of measuring poverty offer the opportunity to address multi-dimensional child poverty and vulnerabilities in a more integrated and cross-sectoral manner.

11. The corporate sector plays an increasingly important role in achieving results for children, including adoption of the Children's Rights and Business Principles (CRBP), and financial and non-financial contributions such as the ZEROworkplace[25] initiative and the potential for private sector fund-raising.

12. The challenge for Viet Nam in the coming decade is to ensure that the country's nearly 26 million children benefit equally from economic prosperity. This is impeded by the following common system-wide bottlenecks:

(a) specific gaps in the legal framework that offer a focused policy advocacy agenda for children;[26]

(b) the need for improved transparency and equity in public finance decisions for children, and strengthened capacity of the Government to use quality, disaggregated data for planning and budgeting. UNICEF will build on its past successes with the provincial people's committees (PPC) to increase spending on vulnerable groups and underserved areas;[27]

(c) weaknesses in cross-sectoral approaches for early childhood development. A further lesson from the previous programme is that these approaches are essential to overcome bottlenecks for the delivery and monitoring of quality services; and

[21] According to GSO and UNICEF, 2014, Viet Nam: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, the adolescent birth rate among ethnic minority girls is 115 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19.

[22] GSO and UNICEF, 2014, Ibid., GSO, 2010, "National study on domestic violence against women in Viet Nam".

[23] World Bank, "Making the whole greater than the sum of the parts: a review of fiscal decentralization in Viet Nam", 2015.

[24] Decision 535/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated 14 April 2014 on approval of the plan for implementation of recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child from 2014-2020.

[25] ZEROworkplace is a voluntary workplace initiative begun in Ho Chi Minh City that provides access to social services for migrant workers and their families. Services include immunization, referral, and life-saving information about health, nutrition, education and the protection of children.

[26] For example: (a) a comprehensive decree to implement the child law; (b) a law to establish the social work profession and standards; (c) a revised decree on state management of education; and (d) decision of the Prime Minister on integrated early childhood development (IECD).

[27] MOLISA and UNICEF, "Mid-term review: Government of Viet Nam and UNICEF country programme of cooperation", 2015.

(d) harmful social norms and discrimination against girls and women, ethnic minorities, children with disabilities, and children from migrant families.

13. In the context of a lower middle-income country, programme cooperation must focus on select priorities where UNICEF can strengthen evidence-based policy-making, demonstrate the effectiveness of cross-sectoral approaches at local levels to influence government investments for children, and increase public awareness and forge new partnerships to reduce child vulnerabilities.

14. UNICEF has identified three such programme priorities: (a) accountability and system building for child rights and protection; (b) integrated early childhood development; and (c) programme partnership, public advocacy and communication for child rights.

15. These priorities respond to the situation analysis[28] and lessons from the mid-term review,[29] and are aligned with recent concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

16. Programme cooperation will offer opportunities for South-South collaboration to share and strengthen models for integrated early childhood development (IECD) at the local level, social protection reform, and independent child rights monitoring.

Programme priorities and partnerships

17. The Government-UNICEF country programme aims to reduce the multiple vulnerabilities of children and ensure that they can reach their full potential. To address the system-wide bottlenecks noted in paragraph 12, the country programme will focus on the following strategies:

(a) evidence-based advocacy and technical support for an equity-focused and child-sensitive legal framework, plans and budgets;

(b) capacity development and innovation for the planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of quality services at the local level that require strong cross-sectoral coordination;

(c) strengthening partnerships with civil society[30] and the corporate sector to increase knowledge and commitment for social change; and

(d) within the overall One Strategic Plan (OSP) between the Government and United Nations system, 2017-2021, in Viet Nam, supporting effective coordination of Government-United Nations system initiatives that produce results for children.

18. The three following programmes will contribute to the Socioeconomic Development Plan (SEDP) priority for social development, and the One Strategic Plan outcomes for

[28] United Nations in Viet Nam, common country assessment and UNICEF (2016, April draft) situation analysis of children in Viet Nam, 2016.
[29] MOLISA and UNICEF, 2015, Ibid.
[30] Civil society in Viet Nam includes: legally established socio-political organizations, political-socio-professional organizations, social organizations, socio-professional organizations, social funds, charitable funds, social enterprises and other non-commercial organizations

poverty and vulnerability reduction, equity in health and education, and accountable institutions, which are also relevant to Sustainable Development Goal targets.[31]

Accountability and system-building for child rights and protection

19. The programme will seek to influence the national legal and policy agenda, and strengthen government systems for the realization of child rights. It will particularly strengthen social protection measures, based on child-sensitive public financial management. There are two outcomes.

20. Cooperation under the first outcome will build on the new child law. UNICEF will advocate for and support targeted sub-laws to address key gaps in the legal framework and also help to make the socioeconomic development plans and national target programmes more child-sensitive and equitable.

21. Priority results and strategies will:

(a) enhance capacities of the National Assembly and people's councils to ensure the alignment of national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international standards;

(b) generate evidence on public finance for children and the situation of and risks for children and adolescents from socioeconomic changes, regional economic integration, accelerated urbanization and migration;

(c) advocate with the National Assembly and the Government to strengthen the equity focus of critical public policy vehicles;

(d) establish the legal framework for a comprehensive child protection system and social work profession, and develop policy options to scale up IECD services at the local level; and

(e) generate awareness and introduce mechanisms for greater civil society[32] participation in the policy process and child rights initiatives.[33]

22. UNICEF will also support the Government to meet international commitments to: (a) eliminate open defecation by 2025; (b) ensure safe drinking water for all by 2030; (c) scale up nutrition; and (d) ensure education for all by 2030.

23. Cooperation with United Nations system organizations will:

(a) support national capacities in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) strengthen national capacities for emergency preparedness and response that adhere to the core commitments for children;[34]

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[31] Relevant Sustainable Development Goal targets: to adopt social protection systems for greater equality (1.3, 10.4), to reduce the child mortality rate (3.2) and the prevalence of stunting (2.2), to ensure all children enjoy quality early childhood development (ECD) and pre-primary education (4.2), to promote non-discriminatory laws (16.b), to promote inclusion (10.2), to enhance inclusive urbanization (11.3), to end violence against children (16.2), to ensure participatory decision-making (16.7), and to promote effective public-private partnerships (17.17).

[32] Civil society in Viet Nam (see footnote 30).

[33] Viet Nam voice and accountability index rank, 2014: 9.9/100.

[34] UNICEF in Viet Nam is a cluster lead or co-lead for nutrition, WASH, education, and child protection.

(c) address gender equality concerns such as early marriage among ethnic minority women, adolescent life skills and pregnancy, and violence against women;[35] and

(d) promote disaster risk reduction, adaptation and mitigation measures that address the climate and environment-related vulnerabilities of children.[36]

24. The second outcome will address multi-dimensional child poverty and vulnerabilities. It will explore and provide options to strengthen social protection policies and to operationalize the child protection system.

25. Priority results and strategies will:

(a) develop innovative social protection measures to address increased out-of-pocket spending on essential social services;

(b) harmonize multi-dimensional child poverty monitoring with the national system;

(c) advocate for the scaling-up of the child protection system, with adequate human resources and service delivery mechanisms; and

(d) strengthen measures to refer juvenile cases away from the formal justice system, and promote community-based rehabilitation and reintegration of child offenders.

26. Key partners are: the National Assembly;[37] the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Finance (MOF), Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), Justice (MOJ), Health (MOH), Education and Training (MOET), Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), and Public Security (MPS); the General Statistics Office (GSO); the Supreme People's Court (SPC); the Supreme People's Procuracy (SPP); civil society;[38] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Integrated early childhood development

27. IECD uses a life-cycle approach to ensure that children are healthy, ready to learn, and thrive. The programme will strengthen the horizontal integration of services for expectant mothers and children, with a particular focus on the zero to four age group. These provide cumulative child development benefits.

28. UNICEF will strengthen national and local capacities to develop IECD models in selected localities of three provinces: Gia Lai, Kon Tum, and Dien Bien. These will focus on the first, critical 1,000 days in a child's life. Expectant mothers will receive quality care during and after pregnancy, newborns will be breastfed in their first hour and exclusively

[35] UNICEF will collaborate closely with United Nations Gender Joint Programming Group as well as UN-Women and UNFPA in these specific areas.

[36] MOLISA and UNICEF, "Impacts of climate change and natural disasters on children", 2015. Rising sea levels will seriously affect the Mekong River Delta region, the Hong River Delta region, the North and South Central Coast regions and the Southeast region that supports approximately 80 per cent of the population. More extreme rainy and dry seasons will cause severe inundation and drought. Damaged infrastructure and service interruptions will increase risks of infectious diseases and malnutrition for all children, especially those from low-income families, children with disabilities, and children living in remote and underserved areas.

[37] National Assembly committees and councils include: culture, education, youth and children, legal and social affairs, economic, financial and budgetary affairs, and ethnicity.

[38] Civil society in Viet Nam (see footnote 30).

for the next six months, and all young children will be vaccinated and receive a minimum acceptable diet. Throughout, care-seeking, good hygiene and sanitation are vital. Parents and caregivers will also be supported to offer the stimulation and protection from violence that will help children to make a safe transition to kindergarten and primary school.

29. New coordination and social assistance mechanisms will enable all children, especially children with disabilities and ethnic minority children, to enjoy IECD services. Models at the local level will generate evidence and financing options to expand IECD services nationally.

30. Priority results and strategies will:

(a) consolidate national standards for IECD, and develop a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for IECD services;[39]

(b) strengthen local health systems to deliver quality maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition interventions, and to promote family caring practices that prevent neonatal death and stunting;

(c) support the expansion of successful, disaster-resistant models for integrated WASH services;

(d) promote play-based early stimulation and learning at home, strengthen early learning programmes, and support pre-primary and primary schools to offer quality, inclusive learning environments;

(e) strengthen local human resources and service delivery structures for effective child protection; and

(f) develop a social assistance mechanism to increase the access of vulnerable children to IECD.

31. Key partners are: provincial people's committees in three provinces, the national and local departments of MOH, MOET, MOLISA and MARD.

Programme partnership, public advocacy and communication for child rights

32. The programme aims to increase public awareness and action to address vulnerabilities and inequities affecting children. Communication campaigns and multi-stakeholder partnerships with local governments, the corporate sector, media and civil society[40] will increase knowledge and commitment for social change on major child rights

[39] At commune level, services for *integration* include: health and nutrition services for mothers and young children including: immunization, support for breastfeeding (first hour after birth; exclusively for six months; and continuing for up to 24 months); appropriate complementary feeding, the management of childhood illnesses, and WASH services. Parents and caregivers will also be counselled and supported to practice positive parenting and provide early stimulation for the cognitive and emotional development of young children.

Integrated services will be *complemented* by: (a) strengthened early childhood education (ECE) delivered through community-based childcare and pre-learning centres; and (b) effective child protection services managed by trained case managers and collaborators from the community child protection system.

Commune health centres with village health workers and nutrition collaborators will need to play key roles to support the coordination of local IECD services, make referrals, and ensure access for vulnerable groups.

[40] Civil society in Viet Nam (see footnote 30).

concerns, such as stunting, violence and social inclusion of children with disabilities, ethnic minorities and migrant children.

33. In addition to country-wide communication and public advocacy initiatives, the programme will build on the Child Friendly City Initiative in Ho Chi Minh City. It will partner with adolescents and young people, as agents of change, and it will engage with the provincial people's committees to increase spending on priorities for children.

34. Priority results and strategies will:

(a) develop new multi-stakeholder programme partnerships to focus on the unfinished MDGs and social inclusion of vulnerable groups;

(b) strengthen corporate knowledge, commitment and capacities to respect and support children's rights in line with the Children's Rights and Business Principles,[41] and seek opportunities for private sector fund-raising based on the best practices of countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);

(c) promote communication and public advocacy initiatives, using social media and community-based platforms to stimulate public debate about child rights and harmful social norms, including gender-related inequalities; and

(d) strengthen the participation of adolescents and young people in public policy debates and use of innovative approaches for child rights realization.[42]

35. Key partners are: children, MOLISA, provincial people's committees, the Youth Union, the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, media, the corporate sector, civil society,[43] foreign chambers of commerce, and the UNICEF Corporate Advisory Board.[44]

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Accountability and system building for child rights and protection	9 317	24 731	34 048
Integrated early childhood development	3 552	19 834	23 368
Programme partnership, public advocacy, and communication for child rights	7 291	5 064	12 355

[41] The Children's Rights and Business Principles were launched globally in 2012 and in Viet Nam in 2014 in partnership with Global Compact and Save the Children. General comment 16 issued by the Committee on the Rights of the Child provides guidance to governments on engaging the corporate sector to respect and support children's rights.

[42] For example, in 2015 the UNICEF innovation lab in Viet Nam started to pilot the UPSHIFT programme in Ho Chi Minh City with the aim to engage and empower marginalized young people to realize their role as agents of social change. UPSHIFT teaches transferable career skills in leadership, collaboration and communication, provides training in entrepreneurship, and gives young people the opportunity to define a problem in their community and lead the development of the solution.

[43] Civil society in Viet Nam (see footnote 30).

[44] The UNICEF Corporate Advisory Board comprises influential business leaders that advise UNICEF, generate corporate sector support and mobilize resources.

Programme effectiveness	1 950	371	2 321
Total	**22 110**	**50 000**	**72 110**

Programme and risk management

36. Cooperation between the Government and the United Nations system is managed by a tripartite mechanism that consists of high-level representatives of the Government, the United Nations country team and development partners.

37. UNICEF will continue to advocate and pursue strategic results for children and women by leading multi-stakeholder initiatives,[45] building on UNICEF comparative advantages.

38. Major risks include: diminishing development aid, unfinished public sector reform, and incomplete regulatory frameworks and natural disasters, including typhoons, flooding and drought. Internal risks concern the effective management of cross-sectoral programmes.

39. The risk management strategy involves advocacy, the provision of evidence about the return on investments to Viet Nam from more effective child-focused spending, and multi-stakeholder partnerships. Internally, UNICEF will establish programme coordination mechanisms to strengthen horizontal programme links for greater impact.

40. This CPD outlines the contributions of UNICEF to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

41. UNICEF will collaborate with United Nations system organizations to carry out joint monitoring and reviews to track the progress towards One Strategic Plan outcomes. National results-based management capacities will be strengthened through joint capacity development.

42. UNICEF will conduct gender reviews to identify and inform areas for strengthening gender-based priorities and approaches in line with the gender action plan.

43. The results and resources framework is the basis for monitoring and evaluation of the UNICEF country programme. The Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, complemented by a costed evaluation plan, will define priority monitoring, research and evaluation activities. Three evaluations will examine: (a) the strategic positioning of cooperation at the subnational level; (b) the effectiveness of the IECD programme; and (c) the effectiveness of UNICEF support to the adoption of the Children's Rights and Business Principles in Viet Nam.

[45] For example, UNICEF co-convened a successful United Nations system initiative with MOLISA to extend cash transfers to vulnerable groups. The Swedish consultancy and training organization, SIPU (2016), "Formative review of the one plan, 2012-2016".

44. UNICEF will support the GSO to conduct relevant national surveys, including the Household Living Standards Survey, and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey that support Sustainable Development Goal monitoring with equity. UNICEF will also strengthen the use of the Monitoring Results for Equity System to inform the development of equity-focused national strategies and programmes.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Viet Nam – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2. Non-discrimination; 3. Best interests of the child; 4. Protection of rights; 6. Survival and development; 12. Respect views of child; 15. Freedom of association; 17. Access to information; 18. Parental responsibilities; 19. Protection from violence; 23. Children with disabilities; 24. Health; 26. Social security; 27. Standard of living; 28. Education; 30. Minorities; 32. Child labour. **National priorities:** Ensure human rights; Reform state management and economic structure for innovative socioeconomic development; Distribute economic benefits and narrow the gap between the rich and the poor; Improve the rule of law; Create a transparent, enabling legal environment and bring into play grassroots democracy. Key targets: Reduce poverty by 1 to 1.5 per cent annually and by 4 per cent in poor districts; Increase social health insurance coverage to 80 per cent of population; Reduce child malnutrition to less than 10 per cent. **SDG targets**: Reduce stunting among children under-five (2.2); Reduce under-five mortality (3.2); Access to quality early childhood development and pre-primary education (4.2); Promote inclusion (10.2); Adopt social protection systems for greater equality (1.3, 10.4); Enhance inclusive urbanization (11.3); End all forms of violence against children (16.2); Promote non-discriminatory laws and policies (16.b); Participatory and representative decision-making (16.7).
One Strategic Plan (OSP) outcomes: 1.1 Poverty and vulnerability reduction; 1.2 Equity in health; 1.3 Equity in quality education and learning; 4.1 Inclusive, participatory decision-making; 4.2 Accountable, transparent and responsive institutions; 4.3 Human rights protection, rule of law, and access to justice.
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): 1. Health; 2. HIV; 3. WASH; 4. Nutrition; 5. Education; 6. Child protection; 7. Social inclusion.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, there is an inclusive and protective legal and policy environment and	Level of use of disaggregated data to plan, monitor and evaluate SEDPs and policies for children[1]	Assessment reports	1.1. National Assembly and people's councils are able to oversee child rights laws, policies and programmes in line with the	National Assembly MPI, MOF, MOLISA, MOET, MOH, GSO	7 280	20 301	27 581

[1] Weak (Score 1): There is no evidence of use of disaggregated data to plan, monitor and evaluate SEDPs and policies for children; Initiating (Score 2): There is little evidence collected of use of disaggregated data to plan, monitor, and evaluate SEDPs and policies for children. Established (Score 3): There is strong evidence collected

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
improved state accountability for the realization of children's rights	Baseline: 2 (2016) Target: 3 (2021)		Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international standards 1.2. Enhanced national capacity for child rights-focused socioeconomic planning and public financial management 1.3. Ongoing sector reforms are strengthened to improve service quality and equity, including for emergency preparedness and response	UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, World Bank Other ADB			
	Percentage of Committee on the Rights of the Child concluding observations implemented Baseline: 81 (2016) Target: 91 (2021) 1c. Level of application of child and equity focused approaches by the Government to public financial management[2] Baseline: 1 (2016) Target: 3 (2021)	Committee on the Rights of the Child reports					
	Existence of legislation on child protection aligned with international standards[3] Baseline: 2 (2016) Target: 3 (2021)	Assessment reports					
2. By 2021, social protection measures are more equitable and inclusive and there is a	Availability of legal and policy framework for operationalization of child grant	MOLISA reports	2.1. Social protection measures are strengthened to respond to multi-dimensional child poverty and vulnerabilities	National Assembly, MPI, MOF, MOLISA, MOET, MOH, GSO	2 037	4 430	6 467

1. of use of disaggregated data to plan, monitor, and evaluate SEDPs and policies for children. Championing (Score 4): There is strong evidence collected of systematic use of disaggregated data to plan, monitor, and evaluate SEDPs and policies for children.

2 Weak (Score 1): There is no evidence of application of child and equity focused approaches by Government to public finance management; Initiating (Score 2): There is little evidence collected of application of child and equity focused approaches by Government to public finance management; Established (Score 3): There is strong evidence collected of application of child and equity focused approaches by Government to public finance management; Championing (Score 4): There is strong evidence collected of systematic application of child and equity focused approaches by Government to public finance management.

3 Weak (Score 1): There is no alignment of legislation on child protection with international standards; Initiating (Score 2): There are some alignments of legislation on child protection with international standards; Established (Score 3): There is a strong alignment of legislation on child protection with international standards; Championing (Score 4): There is a full alignment of legislation on child protection with international standards.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
functioning child protection system, staffed by qualified service providers	Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2021)		2.2. An operational child protection system is developed that prevents and responds to child neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation	UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, World Bank Other ADB			
	Level of use of child poverty data to plan, monitor, evaluate social protection policies, programmes and budgeting for children[4] Baseline: 2 (2016) Target: 4 (2021)	UNICEF-MOLISA Review					
	Percentage of communes in three targeted provinces supported by the Government to implement child protection system Baseline: 24 (2016) Target: 50 (2021)	MOLISA reports					
3. By 2021, in selected areas of three provinces, all children and their families, especially the most vulnerable, utilize inclusive and quality IECD services	Percentage of children aged 6 to 23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet Baseline: 62% (2014) Target: 80% (2021)	MICS	3.1 Service providers have improved knowledge and skills to promote and deliver quality inclusive IECD services 3.2 Commune health centres are able to coordinate local IECD services, make referrals, and ensure access for vulnerable groups 3.3. Parents and caregivers are	PPCs in three provinces, national and local departments of MOLISA, MOET, MOH, MARD	3 552	19 834	23 386
	Percentage of mothers receiving post-natal care within two days of delivery	MICS					
	Proportion of the population having an improved sanitation facility	MICS					

[4] Weak (Score 1): There is no evidence of use of child poverty data to plan, monitor, and evaluate social protection policies, programmes and budgeting for children; Initiating (Score 2): There is little evidence collected of use of child poverty data to plan, monitor, and evaluate social protection policies, programmes and budgeting for children; Established (Score 3): There is strong evidence collected of use of child poverty data to plan, monitor, and evaluate social protection policies, programmes and budgeting for children; Championing (Score 4): There is strong evidence collected of systematic use of child poverty data to plan, monitor, and evaluate social protection policies, programmes and budgeting for children.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Baseline: 79 % (2014) Target: 89 % (2021)		able to provide early stimulation, positive parenting and protection in homes and communities 3.4. A social assistance mechanism developed and piloted to increase access to IECD services				
	Attendance rate in early childhood education programme Baseline: 71% (2014) Target: 90% (2021)	MICS					
	Number of communes with functioning IECD services Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 10 (2021)	PPC reports					
4. By 2021, concrete actions are taken by civil society,[5] the corporate sector and the public for social changes that address critical child rights concerns	Percentage of Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) members from the footwear, apparel, travel and tourism industry who report annually on child rights actions and policies Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 20% (2021)	UNICEF-VCCI Review	4.1. The corporate sector has improved capacity and commitment to respect the Children's Rights and Business Principles and take actions to support child rights 4.2. There are functional mechanisms for participation of children and adolescents to influence development and social change agendas 4.3. There is greater public awareness and partnership to change harmful social norms and address inequities affecting children	VCCI Ho Chi Minh City, PPC, MOLISA, Youth Union, Traditional media Foreign chambers of commerce, UNICEF Corporate Advisory Board	7 291	5 064	12 355
	Percentage of parents and caregivers who state that physical discipline of children is acceptable Baseline: 14.6 (2014) Target: 10 (2021)	MICS					
	Number of persons reached by UNICEF public advocacy and communication and who are engaged and take action for the realization of child	UNICEF survey					

[5] Civil society in Viet Nam (see footnote 30 in the narrative).

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	rights Baseline: (to be collected in 2017) Target: Increase by 15%						
5. The country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards to achieve results for children	Percentage of results reported annually as on-track or achieved Baseline: 0 Target: More than 75%	UNICEF reports	5.1 Guidelines, tools, and resources for effective programme design and management 5.2 Effective programme component management	One Strategic Plan management groups	1 950	371	2 321
	Percentage of evaluation recommendations implemented Baseline: 0 Target: 100%	UNICEF reports					
Total resources					**22 110**	**50 000**	**72 110**